

THE ATHENS POST.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

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TERMS:

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Office on the West side of the Public Square, next door but one above the Post Office.

THE POST.

ATHENS, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1850.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following bills have been passed on a third reading in the Senate:

A bill to amend the revenue laws in this State, so as to authorize the revenue collectors of this State now elected to appoint one or two deputies—passed, yeas 19, nays 5.

A bill to authorize the issuance of exemptions in favor of Sheriff's, Coroners and Constables when they have paid over the amount of the debt—passed, yeas 18, nays 5.

A bill to limit the time in which Wards may bring suits against the securities of their guardians—passed, yeas 18, nays 5.

A bill to amend the "small offence law" of 1848, and to increase the fees of justices of the peace—passed, yeas 13, nays 9.

A bill more effectually to secure the payment of forfeitures in State cases—amended and passed yeas 14, nays 5.

A bill to amend the charter of Tennessee Conference Relief Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A bill to authorize the bringing an action of trespass on the case or trespass at the election of the party, where by the existing law, trespass would lie—yeas 22.

A bill to exempt those who have served in the Mexican war from military duty.

A bill to incorporate the proprietors of Grey's Cemetery, in the county of Knox.

A bill to amend the criminal law in certain cases—this bill dispenses with the necessity of continued issuance of capias, &c.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The Charleston, S. C., News, in speaking of the Constitution, says:

"Where now is our bulwark? Behind what wall do we claim now to 'stand protected and unharmed?' That Constitution which has come down to us through a series of years, lifting us from a position of national infancy to a maturity of wisdom, renown, and strength that fill up the measure of admiration from the civilized world.—Let the Constitution stand as they framed it who fought for it. They proved their eminent wisdom in its conception and adoption. We will but show our lamentable folly in its alteration and destruction."

The following is from the German, and is very pretty:
The world is but an opera show.
We come—look round—and then we go.

POOR OLD BACHELORS.—Bachelors are a class of men entitled to much sympathy, though they don't always get it. A portion of their miseries in winter has been thus graphically described by a member of the rustic fraternity: "For a man of phlegmatic temperament—a bachelor—it requires a mighty effort to go to bed of a cold and crazy night—a mightier, to turn over when he gets there—but mightiest of all to get up again. Before he goes, he warms and turns, and warms—pokes his toes to the fire, and then his heels—rubs his hands—bakes his shins, and then sneaks off to bed. Then if a shank happen to stray over the linen six inches from the warm place where it was originally planted, he snatches it back as though it was snake bitten. But when day comes—when the breakfast-dishes begin to rattle on the table—here we must be excused, for 'tis no joke."

Plattery has ruined more reputations than detraction. Let a fellow learn to talk sugar and utter rose leaves, and he is sure of a swarm of women about him as morasses hogshead is of "blue bottles."

CHANGE OF CREED.—A letter has been received from Enosburg, Vermont, stating that Rev. J. Tetreau, a Catholic clergyman, and 24 members of his church, among whom is Ignace Riccio, Esq., who has been church chorister for 25 years, have become Protestants.

The draft on the Treasury of Massachusetts, during the past year, for the support of State paupers exceeds \$90,000.

CELEBRATION SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The Hiwassee Division, No. 269, Sons of Temperance, had a celebration at Calhoun on the 25th December last, by processions, presentation of Bible, &c. The Bible was presented by Miss L. F. BRITTAIN, on the part of the Ladies, and received by Mr. L. W. CROUCH, on the part of the Division. After which the Ladies sang a song, and several appropriate speeches were made.

The following are the remarks made by Miss BRITTAIN on presenting the Bible:

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, HIWASSEE DIVISION, No. 269: Being the very humble representative of the Ladies of Calhoun, Charleston and vicinity, the presentation of this book, the most devoted and sacred of all books, has devolved upon me. Highly gratified at the distinguished honor thus conferred upon me, being well aware that I labor in not possessing language sufficient and adequate to ascribe that importance to it that one of its consideration demands, nevertheless I shall proceed: Receive this book, the Bible, as the token of friendship and as a most solemn concern for the happiness and success of the order of the Sons of Temperance, as established in the United States. This volume that I hold in my hand has been transmitted and given to us by the morally good of generations already gone by, in elegance and purity. In its sacred leaves are hidden the important and noble fundamental truths of your valuable order and beloved Division. It measures out equity and right to every one of every nation and every clime, from the high to the low, from the rich to the poor beggar, that may be found in our streets. It is a source from which all things flow and by which everything is formed and made, both in a civil and religious point of view. Be assured that we will use all our ascendant power in your favor and behalf, and let me entreat and beseech you to persevere—never to become tired of well doing, and to continue on in the praiseworthy and laudable undertaking—permit not suffer nothing to discourage or dishearten you—let no obstruction impede or hinder your progress—let no one finish from the task which he has undertaken. But be firm and decided.

We present this book, the Holy Bible, as an assurance that we are now willing and ready to labor and toil in the support of your honorable order, to drive off this foul and wicked monster, the monarch of every misfortune, mischief and evil—the strong and powerful tempter—the god of wine. Other females may desert and traduce the order of the Sons of Temperance, as established in this country—but as for us, we will never, no never. You may rest assured that you have the smiles and well wishes of the ladies whom I immediately represent. This book, as I stated before, has been transmitted to us from the beginning of the Christian era to the present time, bringing to us cheerful intelligence of gladness and not of sorrow, and he who loans his expectations upon it need neither dread to behold the dissolution of nature, nor stand amid the destruction of empires—the commotions of elements and the downfall of worlds. The doctrines inculcated in this book, upon which we all should fix our desires, are destined to be far more durable than the carved work of monumental marble or the cloud capped pyramids of Egypt. Remember that on the sobriety and intelligence of our youth depends the future liberty, the prosperity, the happiness, the grandeur and the glory of our beloved country. March on then with a laudable ambition and an unyielding perseverance in the path which tends to honor and renown. Go and gather laurels on the hill of science—linger among her unfading beauties—drink deep of her crystal fountains; and then join the march of fame—become learned and virtuous and you will be great. Love God and serve him and you will be happy.

In conclusion, I have only to say, as the organ of the ladies whom I represent, accept this book, a gift of peerless value, and may the silken cords of love continue to unite you as brothers striving to do good, the good of all mankind. Suffer no allurements to draw you different ways—no contradictory passions to distract your friendship, nor any selfish views to render those bonds uneasy and oppressive which are now your ornament, your strength and your happiness.

Mr. Crouch then replied in the following words:

Miss Brittain: As the representative of the Sons of Temperance of this place, it is made my pleasing duty on this most interesting occasion to receive this Bible from your hands. In accepting this blessed volume, originating from one who spoke as man never did, I am compelled to confess that I am entirely ignorant of any language or means by which I am able to tender to you the deep and heartfelt thanks of this young and rising band of the Order of the

"Sons of Temperance," which I have the honor of representing on this occasion.—We are always glad to feel an inward consciousness that we are not numbered with that class of reckless characters who disregard the obligations of their Maker, and with the light of revelation before them are rushing from a land of Bibles down to the dismal gulf of vice and misery beneath them. But with the light which this book affords us I trust that we shall ever look upon it as the gift of God. And while our cause is such as to draw forth this strong mark of confidence of that fair portion of society who are always ready and willing to give countenance and support to the cause of religion, humanity and morality, language fails and I dare not attempt to express or describe the deep feeling of gratitude which it awakens in the bosoms of this Order of the Sons of Temperance today. Though we seem to be surrounded with difficulties, yet we, as Sons of Temperance, claim to be the friends of God, and of our country's rights. And you ladies, feeling sensible of the high and important position which we occupy, I trust that we shall ever feel a deep interest in your happiness. By placing this Bible in our hands you have this day given us a stronger assurance of the influence which we exert in society. We accept this Bible with willing minds and grateful hearts, and trust that we will ever regard it as the beacon light of our profession, and as the first and brightest star of our existence. And to the names of its bright and fair donors will we give in our memories a place of remembrance that nothing but time itself can obliterate.

And now brethren, Sons of Temperance, let us be sure to profit by the lesson that this book teaches us. Let us remember its admonitions, closely examine its precepts, and follow the instructions which it gives, and then we shall be good, great and happy in this life. Let us never contaminate its sacred pages by violating its instructions. But let us preserve it in all the purity which its author directs, so that when we shall have run our race on earth as Sons of Temperance, and shall be called to far better and more salutary climes, that we may rest in the pleasing hope that we have not lived and labored in vain, and that we may transmit it to our successors with out spot or blemish, that it may be to them, as it is to us, a lamp to our feet and a light to our path, to guide us on in the path of Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

SHADOWS OF BOSTON LIFE.—A man was arrested in Boston a few days ago for stealing wood. He had a wife and four children in the extreme of destitution, not a stick of wood nor a morsel of food in the house, and no shoes to the children's feet. The prosecution was abandoned, and a sum of money raised to supply their present necessities.—This is one of the unseen miseries of a great city.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of January 4, says:

The nomination of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Rives, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Letcher, Mr. Barringer, and other important diplomatic appointments have been under consideration in the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which they were referred, and will be reported back to the Senate with favorable recommendations.

THE LAST SPEECH OF MRS. PARTINGTON.—"52 Sons of Temperance," exclaimed the old lady "and 25 Daughters too! Why bless me, how many children has Aunt Temey got! And I hear some talk about Cadets of Temperance—what sort of debts are them? But no wonder she owes debts when she has so many children to maintain, how I pity the old critter." And the old lady pulled her spectacles down on her nose and resumed her knitting.

When a crack is discovered in a stove, through which the fire and smoke penetrate, the aperture may be readily closed in a moment, with a composition consisting of wood ashes and common salt, made into a paste with a little water, plastered over the crack. The effect is equally certain whether the stove be cold or hot.

DOCTORS IN PROSPECT.—There are now 355 medical students in attendance at the medical department, and 46 law students attending the law lectures in Louisville (Kentucky) University.

A teacher in Virginia giving lessons in geography, asked a boy—"What State do you live in?" The urchin hit the fact when he bawled out, "A state of sin and misery."

SENATOR THORNBURG.

Among those in the present Legislature who have most distinguished themselves by an able and unswerving advocacy of a well regulated system of Internal Improvements, is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Impressed with the great importance of the subject, and entirely free from those local and sectional prejudices, which, unhappily for the country, bias the minds and destroy the usefulness of so many of our public men, he has upon all proper occasions shown himself the devoted friend not only of measures calculated to benefit his own section, but others in which his immediate constituents were not presumed to be so intimately interested. We take pleasure in testifying to the zeal he has displayed and the ability with which he has labored, and avail ourselves of the present occasion to return him the thanks of the people of this section for his exertions in behalf of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad. Below will be found some extracts from a speech recently delivered by Mr. Thornburg in the Senate on the Internal Improvement Bill, and we regret we are not able to publish it entire.

After referring to the main features of the Bill, the great advantages that must result from its passage, and speaking of the benefits other States have derived from the adoption of similar measures, Mr. Thornburg continues:

That the State is now more able to embark in new enterprises of this character than in 1835, when she first began to patronize works of internal improvement by the use of her credit, can be abundantly and clearly shown. We, then, were inexperienced, and were in possession of no data, upon which to base proper estimates, such works were more expensive then than at present. We had no excess of capital and enjoyed far less credit than now. The wealth and resources of the State were comparatively undeveloped at that time, and our population was much smaller; and in addition, public sentiment had not been aroused to the importance of such works, and they were entered upon with suspicion and distrust. But a brighter day has dawned, and now there is a deep and anxious solicitude among the people to be furnished with a mart for the sale of the products of their lands. A fruitful field of profit now lies before us. We have it in our power to develop, to the fullest extent, the vast resources of the State, and especially of its Eastern division, which contains over ten millions of acres of land, covering an area of about 16,000 square miles, abounding in mines of iron, lead, copper, coal and zinc. Her quarries of marble are unsurpassed by any in the Union. She is favored with a salubrious climate, and can produce as great a variety of the necessities and luxuries of life as any territory of equal extent on the Continent. Her water power is abundant and ample sufficient for manufacturing purposes.

The trade of East Tennessee has been estimated at \$15,000,000 annually, including her imports, and exports. She has a population of about 350,000, and is capable of sustaining upwards of a million of inhabitants. Even with the present population she is capable of exporting large quantities of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Fruits, &c., &c., but her exports are limited, owing to the want of outlets to a remunerating market.

The road from the Georgia line to Knoxville is now rapidly progressing in its construction, and there are not less than 800 laborers daily employed upon it. This will give us a partial outlet for our surplus products.

And just here, Mr. Speaker, allow me to digress from the main subject a little.

I was greatly surprised Mr. Speaker, the other day, when I saw the Senator from Overton present his report as the minority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the condition and affairs of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company. I was, however, much more surprised when I heard the report read at the clerk's desk, and saw the errors into which he had fallen.

In my humble conception, that gentleman has placed himself in rather an awkward position before the Sen-

ate on this subject. Here are two reports on the same subject—one, from the majority of the Committee, the other, from a single member, assuming to himself the title of the minority—both signed by the same Senator.—These reports are as widely different from each other as it is possible for two reports on the same subject to differ. They are directly opposed to each other in their spirit, character and statements. The one bolsters up the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Company—the other attempts to pull it down. The one recommends the granting of the aid asked for by the Company—the other enlarges upon the propriety of withholding that assistance. The one presents a fair, unvarnished statement of all the facts connected with the affairs of that Company—the other, an unfair and partial statement of its transactions. Yet both these reports have the signature of the same Senator. He signs the one as Chairman—the other as the minority of the committee.—This latter report was possibly drawn up to suit the circumstances of the occasion—it was presented on the very day this Internal Improvement Bill was to have been reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements. Its object may have been to effect the bill under consideration—a bill which if passed, will do more to develop the resources, and enhance the prosperity of the State than all the acts passed by the General Assembly for the last ten years.

Let me now proceed to point out a few of the many egregious blunders which the Senator from Overton has committed in this minority report which he calls his conclusions from the facts stated in the majority report.

The minority admits in the outset of the report in question, that the evidence taken by the Committee sustains the majority report; and, indeed, that they could "not have done otherwise than make the report they did." Then what new lights, apart from this evidence, has the minority had on the subject? The minority endorsed by his signature the views set forth in the report of the majority, and now makes one totally different, in which he at the same time concedes that "from the evidence before him the Committee could not have done otherwise" than make the report which was signed by himself as Chairman on the part of the Senate. Sir, the minority has drawn upon his own imagination for the facts presented in his report, as I am prepared to show.

The first statement which I shall notice in this report, is that when the "State shall have paid the balance of her old subscription, her stock in the company will be \$775,500." This is a glaring mistake, and one which could not be expected from the Senator from Overton. The stock of the State in the company, when she pays that which is yet due, under the act of 1847-8, will be \$125,500, instead of \$775,500, as stated in said minority report. But, says the report, "this amount of the State stock results from the operation of the 5th section of the act of 4th February, 1848." Now if the author of that report is capable of understanding the plain letter of a statute, he will see by an examination of the 5th section of said act of 1847-8, that it does not authorize any subscription of stock on the part of the State. That act only proposes on certain conditions therein named, to extend to the company the credit of the State by an endorsement and guarantee of the company's bonds. The company have never availed themselves of the benefit of this act, but propose to renew it by the bill now under consideration. Sir is not the Senator from Overton lawyer enough to have seen that the act above alluded to did not authorize a subscription by the State of \$775,000. If so, why make this statement in a minority report, to prejudice an entire people which is absolutely necessary to the prosperity and well being of one important section of our State?

Secondly, the Senator assumes that there is yet an unpaid balance of old subscriptions by the State of \$175,000. The true amount is about 119,000

Making an error of \$56,000. Thirdly, it is also assumed by the Senator that the average cost of the road per mile, according to the valuation of commissioners and contract, will be \$23,122 00. Whereas the true cost per mile is 21,490 30.

Error \$1,631 70. Fourthly, it is next assumed by the gentleman that our "road will not develop to any considerable degree

the resources of the country, as the Tennessee river is sufficient for the trade of East Tennessee." Now to answer this assumption would be to undertake to expose an absurdity that needs no exposure. The soundness of such unwarranted assumptions need not be questioned by me, knowing as I do, that every man who has for a moment reflected, will perceive that they are without foundation.

There are other errors into which the Senator has fallen, that might with propriety be exposed, but having clearly shown, so far as I have followed him, that his premises are wrong, it then follows as a legitimate consequence that his conclusions are erroneous.

He then speaks of the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, and says:

"A liberal system of Internal Improvements will enlarge our towns and cause others to spring rapidly into existence—it will stimulate the industry and energies of the people—it will drain our waste lands and level our mountains—it will increase the value of our lands by diminishing the transit charges on the products of those lands—it will give a new impetus to all descriptions of trade and commerce—it will give strength and vigor to mechanical pursuits, and gladden the hearts of our hardy yeomanry."

"Give us a market, and instead of raising, as now, 61,000,000 bushels of corn in the entire State, East Tennessee alone would produce 50,000,000. There are but 7,000,000 bushels of wheat raised in the whole State of Tennessee, while East Tennessee alone can produce 5,000,000. All manufacturing, agricultural and mining pursuits, would increase in a corresponding ratio. The splendid marble quarries in East Tennessee, which have so often been referred to by our State Geologist would prove of no mean value, neither would the exportation of horses, mules, hogs and other stock, together with timber of all kinds, and manufactured articles. Our Iron and Flour alone is worthy the greatest consideration. The value of stock raised in Tennessee, according to the census of 1840 was 23,313,196 dollars, give us these roads and I verily believe the eastern part of the state will alone produce stock to the value of 15,000,000 dollars.—The annual production of Pork for market in East Tennessee does not now fall short of 800,000 dollars."

We repeat our regrets at not being able to give Mr. Thornburg's speech entire. But the above extracts will serve to show that he is well acquainted with his subject, as well as the ability with which he advocates it.

CORRUPT DOWN.—An exceedingly tall gentleman was walking with a very short friend in the midst of a heavy shower; when the latter observed, "Bill, ain't it coming down?" Bill, lifting his shoulders still higher, answered, "I don't know how it may be with you, but it is raining like blazes up here."

MILLBROOKVILLE FACTORY.—The Millbrookville Manufacturing Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent, on its operations for the previous six months, payable 1st proximo.

SMOKING CHIMNEYS.—The Scientific American states, on reliable authority, that if at two feet above the throat of your chimney you enlarge the opening to double the size for a further space of two feet, then carry up the rest as at the first, your chimney will never smoke.

STARS.—To hear a death watch denotes that there is a little insect near you. To hear a dog howl, is a sure sign that he has lungs, and that you have ears. To see strange sights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered; and that somebody will surely die after it. To see an apparition, or to be bewitched, is a sign that you lack common sense.

A woman in Ohio, put her baby into the washing tub, and its dirty frock and petticoat into the cradle, and set her little boy to rock it. She did not discover her mistake until the baby cried when she pined its left leg to the line, as she hung it out in the yard to dry.

We see that Mr. John Smoke has married Miss Susan Ann Segar. Susan is not the first segar that has ended in smoke.